

## JOHN MATTHEWS DEAD

The Body Found Thursday, East of Canton.

PROBABLY FELL IN A CREEK.

He Had Wandered to Stark Siding—Found in a Pool of Water Late Thursday Afternoon—Identified by the Absence of Part of a Finger.

John Matthews, of the firm of Matthews Bros., the West Tremont street grocers, was found dead on Thursday afternoon, near Stark siding, on the Ft. Wayne railway, just east of Canton. Just how Mr. Matthews met his death may never be known. When found he was lying partly submerged in a small creek and near by was an umbrella, yet raised, which he had been carrying. It was thought at first that he had been struck by a train, but this seems improbable, as he bore no marks of violence whatever. A more creditable supposition is that he was walking along the track in a bewildered manner, being intoxicated, and fell from a small trestle into the water and being unable to rise was drowned.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when several railway men discovered the body, and the authorities were immediately notified. For a time the body was not recognized, but a paper was found in one of the pockets bearing the address of John Matthews, Massillon. His relatives here were notified and the body identified by a maimed hand. Several weeks ago Mr. Matthews suffered the loss of the first joint of the little finger on his left hand at Bolivar, where it was caught and crushed while closing a car door. Mr. Matthews had been drinking heavily for several weeks and had been missing from home since last Friday morning. On that occasion he went to the store before breakfast, as was his usual custom, but failed to return. He took three dollars from the drawer, leaving a slip for the same, and, it is supposed, went directly to Canton. His friends and family made every effort to find him but were unsuccessful. He was seen and recognized at times in Canton, but always managed to elude those in search of him.

He was also seen on Thursday morning, and at one saloon borrowed an umbrella and a dollar, stating that he was going to return home. It is possible that he reached the Ft. Wayne tracks with the intention of walking to Massillon, and, dazed with liquor, wandered in the opposite direction. Mr. Matthews was not addicted to drink, but since his father's death, which occurred one year ago, he had had frequent spells of melancholy, and at times would indulge too freely in liquor. During the past month, however, his spree was frequent and affected his physical condition greatly. As a business man he was accurate and successful, and being of a jovial, good-natured disposition, had hosts of friends. As a husband and parent he was loving and indulgent, and lived happily with his wife and daughter, who are now prostrated with grief. The body was cared for by a Canton undertaker, and was conveyed to Massillon today.

**THE BRYAN SILVER CLUB.**  
Spill's Name Discarded at a Meeting Held Last Night.

The Bryan-Sewall Free Silver Club held a meeting in the mayor's court room last night, to complete arrangements for the meeting of next Thursday night, when Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, will deliver an address. Committees on finance and entertainment were appointed and instructed. A motion to change the name of the club to the Bryan Free Silver Club was agreed to without a dissenting vote. Though no explanation was given at the meeting, it is generally understood that the change was made in favor of the Populists, and that their membership is now solicited. After the business meeting J. S. Coxey, who was present, spoke by request, and spent some time answering questions which were addressed to him. A. M. Tallman, of Springfield, O., a traveling salesman, also delivered a few brief remarks.

**A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**  
Edward Brenner is Thrown From a Wagon and Sustains Injuries.

Simon Brenner and his 8-year-old son, Edward, who reside near the state hospital grounds, started to town Friday morning with a two-horse wagon load of oats. As they were ascending the hill near the cemetery one of the horses took fright at a street car which was approaching from the rear and sprang over the embankment at the side. Mr. Brenner leaped from the wagon and yelled to his son to do the same. The lad was too badly bewildered to heed the cry and a second later he was thrown from the seat and under the horses' feet. The heavily loaded wagon passed over his body crushing his left hip and inflicting an ugly wound on his head. One hand was also badly lacerated and his entire body was more or less bruised and cut. Dr. D. S. and J. O. Gardner were summoned and dressed his injuries. The hip was found to be crushed to splinters and it is feared that internal injuries may develop.

**A Father and His Children Murdered.**  
Little Rock, Oct. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Bud Chaffin and five children, of Devalle Bluff, are missing. Evidence of a terrible butchery at their home point to murder. Mrs. Chaffin and John King, her paramour, are suspected. They

## MINING SITUATION.

A Convention to be Called and Held Within a Week.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 2.—President Ratchford of the Ohio miners will today issue a call for a convention of the miners of the state, to be held in this city Wednesday or Thursday of next week. The convention is called for the purpose of considering a reduction in the mining rate in this state from 61 to 45 cents per ton, in order that the differential between Ohio and the Pittsburgh district may be maintained, as demanded by the Ohio operators, the price paid in the Pittsburgh district at the present time being 54 cents per ton. The Ohio operators, who held a meeting in this city on Tuesday last, sent a dispatch to President Ratchford, at Massillon, notifying him of a resolution which they had adopted, to the effect that notices would be posted at the Hooking valley mines immediately announcing that on and after Oct. 1, only 45 cents per ton for mining would be paid.

Upon the receipt of this message President Ratchford came immediately to this city and yesterday afternoon held a conference with the operators regarding the matter. He stated to the operators that by posting the notices to become effective so soon would be taking undue advantage of the miners, and requested that they reconsider their action. This request the operators granted and withheld the notice which they had intended promulgating. The miners' officials then decided to call a convention and submit the matter for settlement to the representatives of the organization in the state. In the meantime it is understood that the miners continue work at the old rate of 61 cents per ton, and thus matters remain in abeyance for at least one week.

The mining situation in the state has reached a crisis, and if the operators had posted the notices of the proposed reduction, the miners would either have suspended work today or trouble would have been the result. A suspension of work, however, would have been the more probable result. The railroads entering the coal fields of the valley have about arrived at the conclusion that the coal business from that section will not be very profitable this fall. In case of a suspension there will be no coal to haul, and if the price is reduced there will be no money in the business, so that there is not likely to be any profits to the railroads from the coal-carrying business this season.

## NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

GREENTOWN NEWS.

GREENTOWN, Oct. 1.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Slusser, a daughter... W. Raber, of Michigan, visited with his cousin, Allen Wise, Sunday... Frank Young, of Sparta, was in town last week... George Moses, a graduate of West Point, was the guest of Dr. E. Dougherty last week... Mrs. J. W. Moore and Mrs. Levi Wise, visited in Akron Thursday... Miss Josie Miller has returned from a visit in Akron. She was accompanied by Miss Grace and Ernest Shriver, of that city... The Democrats of this village raised a Bryan flag pole on the square Monday evening, just opposite this is the McKinley pole. They make a fine appearance. Between the poles is a banner put there by the Democrats. This banner bears the thrilling inscription "Silver and Gold, 16 to 1."

SIXTEEN LESS ONE THIRTEEN.

NAVARRE, Oct. 2.—Sixteen less one were the number of persons who assembled in the ball room of the Navarre hotel, Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Bryan Free Silver Club. Ex Sheriff Amos B. Mase was temporary chairman, and Postmaster Walker was temporary secretary. Owing to the absence of many of the faithful, adjournment was taken until Saturday evening, when an attempt will be made to form a permanent organization.

## THE NATIONAL WHEELMEN.

A Portion of the Chicago Delegation Visits Massillon.

The special train having the members of the north side division of the National Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart Club, of Chicago, assigned to the Ft. Wayne railway, passed through the city at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The delegation numbered several hundred, and was accompanied by James R. Dunn, who has charge of the Wheelmen's department of the Republican national headquarters, and the club executive staff. These gentlemen will be the guests of Mr. Dunn in this city until Sunday evening, when they return to Chicago.

At the depot the train was greeted by the Massillon wheelmen and wheelwomen, who turned out in a body and escorted nearly a hundred Chicago riders who alighted here to the Hotel Sailer, where they breakfasted.

The visitors were accompanied to Canton later by the Massillon wheelmen. A tour of the principal streets of the city was made, and passing in front of THE INDEPENDENT building, the Kenwood Glee Club sang several campaign songs and were enthusiastically applauded. The Kenwood club is one of the first of Chicago and is taking an active part in the campaign. They will sing in Canton today. Other delegations from Chicago will arrive in Canton over several routes.

Executive Committee Appointed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—[By Associated Press]—The executive committee of the gold standard Democratic party has appointed a campaign committee consisting of Bynum, chairman, ex-officio; John P. Hopkins, vice chairman. The members are D. S. Lawler, of St. Paul; W. D. Haldeman, of Louisville; Col. I. M. Martin, of Iowa; L. C. Kraushtof, of Kansas City; W. D. Shelby, of Michigan; Ellis B. Usher, of Wisconsin; John P. Frenzel, of Indianapolis, and C. V.

## FIFTY YEARS A TEACHER

Miss Brannan Tells Some of Her Experiences.

THE OLDEST MASSILLON TEACHER

Kindling Wood for the Ten Plate Stove—Victoria Woodhull One of Her Early Pupils—Thousands Sit Under Her Watchful Eye from Year to Year.

Miss Sallie Brannan has several times been asked to write something for the readers of THE INDEPENDENT, about the experiences which must have come to her at one time and another, during the many years of her school work in and about Massillon; and although again excusing herself from this task with the plea that there really would be little aside from purely personal matters connected with her teaching which would be apt to make interesting reading, she was found the other day to be in a sufficiently kindly, talkative, and reminiscent mood to recall a little here and there of the times when she first commenced her struggle with the young idea.

Fifty one years ago the building back of the Presbyterian church on Plum street was the district school house where Miss Brannan, then hardly more than a child herself, taught small boys to cipher and to spell, and to read the "Electric Primer." The school hours used to seem very long and tiresome to her then, and the happiest moment of the day would be when she looked out at the clock in the Baptist church steeple across the street, and saw that it was time to dismiss her scholars. Her next experience at teaching was in what was known as the Moffit district, three miles out of town, where she taught in a little school house just off the main road, and boarded at one of the farm houses in the neighborhood. In those days the teacher was also janitress of her school house, and Miss Brannan can describe with realistic touches, her walks through the ice and snow in the dark winter mornings, laden with the kindling wood for her fire. Sometimes it would be ten o'clock before the icy chill was taken off the air of the school room, and teacher and scholars alike would sit with blue noses and tingling feet, while the "ten plate" stove was warming up. Of course, if she liked, a teacher could hire some one to build her fire and clean the school house, but with a salary of twelve dollars per month there was no temptation to indulge in luxuries.

Teachers nowadays who go into warm, steam heated school rooms know little of those early hardships. At noon lunch baskets would be produced, for no one went home to dinner, and by this time the ten plate stove would have warmed up sufficiently to become the center of a convivial circle. One day, just at dinner time, a pig ran off with one of the baskets, and a wild chase ensued, teacher and scholars dashing down the road after the retreating thief. This time it was the pig that "went bawling," and also the pig "went bawling," wherever he went after the thrashing he got when the dinner was captured. In spite of certain hardships Miss Brannan says that her experience in the Moffit district was a very happy one. Her scholars were good, bright children, and when the long winter day at the school house was over, there would be a warm fire and a kind welcome to greet her at the farm house where she boarded. At another time she taught in the Setz district, about one mile this side of Navarre. When she was offered this place Miss Brannan was herself a scholar in the Massillon school, but the prospect of a salary of sixteen dollars a month proved too much of a temptation to be resisted, so she gave up her studies and went to teaching again. This school house was an old one, very gloomily situated. Miss Brannan cheerfully describes it as being surrounded on three sides by a dark wood and on the fourth side by a grave yard. The attendance was very poor, sometimes there would be only five scholars for days at a time, but if there was only one the school had to be kept open.

For five years Miss Brannan taught a school in Wooster, where she found a rough element among her pupils, for which her past experience had left her unprepared. Boys of 15 and 16 who played cards and caroused in the evening were difficult to deal with when they misbehaved at school in the day time, and for a while they were very hard to manage; but this difficulty did not last long, and she became in the end much attached to her Wooster school. As the teacher in those days was entirely responsible for the appearance of the school room, she naturally took great pride in having it look well, and Miss Brannan gradually caused her scholars to become fired with a desire to have things very fine indeed. One day a school commissioner called. He spoke very kindly about the looks of the room. "You have a good teacher," said he to the children, "I know that because this room looks so pleasant, but if I were you, I'd give her something better than a broken pitcher for her flowers." That very day the scholars went in a body to the board and demanded vases for the school room, and strange to say, they got them. At the beginning of the civil war Miss Brannan was teaching in the old North street school in Massillon. The political questions of the day were much discussed among the scholars, and frequently differences of opinion arose that were settled by the teacher with great difficulty. The favorite song was "Hail

its resounding chorus of "Glory, glory, hallelujah!" echoed through the halls at recess time until Mr. Harvey, the principal, was obliged to put a stop to such vociferous expressions of sentiment.

One day there was a political jubilation down town to celebrate the nomination of a Democratic governor, and the children sympathizing with the opposing party declined to enter the school building because the stars and stripes were floating from its flag staff. Mr. Harvey went out and tried to reason with them, declaring the flag to be a non-partisan flag, flying for decorative purposes only and having no bearing on the political situation, but all to no purpose; and as the youthful Democrats had already departed there was no school session held that day.

Miss Brannan has lately given up her active school work, and now only occasionally teaches as a substitute. She has the honor of being the only teacher in the state who is paid a regular yearly salary to serve in this capacity, for the board of education, wishing to recognize her many years of faithful service in the Massillon schools, acted in this matter without precedent. With an average of fifty different pupils every year, Miss Brannan must at least have taught 2,000.

Victoria Woodhull and her sister, Tennessee Claflin, were among these pupils, and there were others of equal prominence, with more familiar names, whose early attempts at learning were subject to her guiding hand. At different times she has taught in Mansfield, Cleveland, Wooster, and Alliance, and although the memory of her Massillon experiences seem to please her best, she has many pleasant recollections of her other schools. A teacher's life must sometimes be a hard and trying one, but, according to Miss Brannan, it has many compensations. "I often grew tired in my work," she says, "but never tired of it. I was very happy with my pupils and I shall always feel that to be enrolled among the teachers of Ohio, is indeed an honor."

## EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Teachers' Reading Course—A Chicago Victim.

The prospects for a large membership of the Teachers' Reading Circle in Ohio this year are encouraging. The county school examiners are doing much to popularize this work among the teachers. The following books are required in the course for this year:

Pedagogy: One of the following: Quick's Educational Reformers, Tompkins's Philosophy of Teaching, De Garmo's Herbart and the Herbartians. Literature: a. Shakespeare's Henry VI, Part I, or any play of Shakespeare previously adopted by the board of control. b. Brander Matthews's Introduction to American Literature. c. Hindeval's The American Government, to Chapter XXVI. d. The Week's Current, or the Cyclopaedia Review of Current History, or The Pathfinder.

Science: Keyser's in Bird Land. It is earnestly hoped that teachers will organize circles in their respective townships; failing in this each teacher may do the work alone and report to James A. Syler, New Berlin, corresponding member for Stark county.

The suicide of C. P. Rogers, of Marshalltown, Ia., is a particularly sad event. The last election introduced into the school board so much opposition that he resigned his position, and at the close of the summer finding himself unemployed hanged himself in his barn. Within thirty-six hours a telegram came offering him the superintendency of schools at Great Falls, Mont., at \$2,500 a year.

Under the head of "A Victim of Chicago Schools," the Post says:

One of the boys brought home his arithmetic lesson, and his mother, after watching his struggles for a time in silence, offered to help him.

"Oh, no," he said, with a look of scorn. "You can't do it to save you." As the mother was a college graduate she naturally felt somewhat nettled at this, and insisted upon her ability to solve the problem. She did so to her own satisfaction, but not to the boy's. He declared that she did not do it right, though he could not tell what was wrong.

"We'll leave it to papa," said she finally. The father, too, was a college graduate and had taken high honors in mathematics. The father said that the mother's method was the right one, and indeed the only one. Unconvinced, the boy went off to school the next morning. At noon he came home triumphant.

"There, I told you so!" he shouted, as he entered the house. "You did it wrong."

"What was the matter?" both parents asked.

"Well, you left out to sinces and a hence," was the convincing reply.

At school No. 8 they are more careful of their sinces and hence than of genuine ideas.

## MR. CHANCE'S OPINION.

He is Certain that McKinley Will Get South Dakota.

Among the visitors who called upon Major McKinley Friday morning was Wade Chance, of New York, who has been piloting a party of thirty capitalists through the gold mining regions controlled by Capitalist Grable, of New York. Mr. Chance says: "McKinley is absolutely sure of carrying South Dakota, so Gov. Sheldon of that state told me in our car only the other day. He said: 'If I had one hundred thousand dollars, I would give ten thousand dollars to my wife and bet the balance three to one on McKinley carrying South Dakota.' Throughout Nebraska we found three pictures of McKinley to one of Bryan, and the sentiment everywhere seemed to be about in that proportion. I have traveled several thousand miles through the Western states, covering exactly the same territory as I did two months ago, and I found everywhere a most astonishing change in popular feeling. I came East the last time filled with uncertainty and I return now having seen the evidences of organization and enthusiasm for the Republican ticket. My own

## THIS IS BICYCLE DAY.

Again Canton is Overrun With Excursionists.

THE MAJOR BEGINS WORK EARLY

Delegations from Athens County and from Harrisburg, Pa., are the First to Arrive—Trains Pour in Later from Every Point of the Compass.

CANTON, Oct. 3.—With a sigh of satisfaction every able-bodied Cantonian rose this morning and saw that the sun was shining. The Canton troop cantored briskly from one end of town to the other, and a bicycle escort corps was soon under way. A club of ladies made its appearance a little later, and on every side, from the wiener-wurst man to the grave, reserved reception committee, signs of preparation for the coming hosts were observable. Two delegations arrived at 8 o'clock. They included 300 citizens of Athens county, nearly all miners, and an equal number from Harrisburg, Pa. Major McKinley did not expect such early visitors, but as they had arrived, he addressed them together. Among other things he said:

"The mistake of 1892 needs no elaboration. It has been felt and realized in every section of our country and this year of 1896 is the first time since that mistake was made that the people have had a chance to correct it. What will they do my fellow citizens of Ohio and Pennsylvania. (Cries of "elect McKinley" and great applause.) For three years past the trade reviews of all kinds of business, manufacturing, agricultural and mercantile, at the end of each quarter of a year, could be readily summed up in a single sentence. Prices all along the line have declined and with them wages have declined, and with them the hope and comfort of the American people have declined. In 1895 Dun's review of trade reported 25% decline in iron and steel, 37% on wool and 12% on cotton. It might have been supposed that bottom prices were reached, but the same excellent non-partisan authority made this report of the condition of the trade of the country, and I can not see that it has largely changed from that time to this, and certainly there is no improvement or advancement in prices generally, as prices about Feb. 21st were the lowest ever known in this country. Considerable space is given this week in the comparison of quotations in the most important branches of manufacture, and then follows a table, of which I need only say that it abundantly sustains this assertion, and shows a most deplorable condition of business. As a legitimate result we had never known so many failures as in 1895. We had hoped that times would take a turn for the better, but they have not, and I am sure that this is the wish of the American people today and the earnest and sincere aim of the Republican party. But such a condition, an improved condition, seems impossible under our present revenue legislation. I will not pursue this distressing record any further. Never has business been poorer, never has distress been greater. Never have the enterprises and progress of the country been so retarded as during the low tariff or no tariff years of 1894-95 in all our history. (Applause.)

"And the government has fared little better because the treasury reports have recorded monthly deficiencies, and the monthly condition of the public debt and the deficiencies still continue. Will any one say in the presence of such facts that it is not the duty of the government to provide adequate revenue for the public treasury and protect American labor against the cheaper labor of the Old World? (Applause.) Government expenditures must not exceed government receipts. The creation of the public debt in time of peace is only justified in sustaining the credit of the government and the public honor, but should not be continued a moment longer than the Congress whose duty it is to raise revenue shall require to make provisions to supply it.

"No one has suffered more under these conditions than the farmers of the United States. They have lost much by the diminished home market and have suffered much in their foreign market by the repeal of that splendid reciprocity provision of a tariff law of 1890. The foreign market opened by reciprocity during the administration of President Harrison must be reopened, the home market must be preserved and improved for the American farmer. And the American workshop must be preserved to American workmen. (Applause.) No patriotic citizen should object to regaining and then holding our proud rank of the greatest manufacturing, the greatest mining and the greatest agricultural nation of the world.

"With me the restoration of a judicious and wise American tariff policy is a firm conviction second to nothing in importance except the preservation of law and order which we must have, (applause,) domestic tranquility and the preservation of our credit, our currency and our national honor. We must defeat this year, with decisive majorities, every scheme for the debasement of our currency whether it be free silver or irredeemable paper money. (Applause.) We have lost enough already in the reduced wages of our labor, we don't propose to be cheated further by being paid in a debased currency. (Applause.) And while we do this we must defeat the disastrous and dangerous menace of free trade. Let us effectually dispose of both and restore to the country the great business prosperity which is naturally and properly ours, to possess and enjoy. (Applause.)

MORE DELEGATES ARRIVE.

In rapid succession four other delegations arrived and to these four speeches were delivered prior to 12:30. Buffalo wheelmen arrived today. They had with them three homing pigeons, which Mrs. McKinley released with the following message:

this morning and requests me to send greetings to friends at home, in which I beg to join. [Signed] Wm. McKinley.

One party brought a beautiful steel bath tub as a present for Mrs. McKinley. At 12:30 two delegations from Washington and Canonsburg, Pa., arrived.

## A LONG STRIKE ENDED

Mr. Lane Writes a Full Account of It.

IT LASTED FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

President M. D. Ratchford is Accorded Much Praise—The Miners of the Massillon District are Earnestly Urged to Unite in One Strong Organization.

PALMYRA, O., Oct. 3.—I wish through the columns of your paper to inform the miners of the Massillon district that the great strike with the miners of Palmyra is ended. At the present time I will not discuss the different opinions of the miners and operators as to the legality of the strike, as it may lead to an untimely and unnecessary discussion. So let this suffice, that the miners on the 7th day of March came out on strike, demanding the Hooking screen which was the screen agreed upon at the joint convention at Columbus last December as the uniform screen for the state. After being out several months the operators put in the screen demanded, then they demanded a reduction of 7 1/2 cents per ton. This caused the strike to take deeper root, and the strike was renewed with greater vigor than ever, and I may say that the determination with which the miners struck, continued even to the last day.

This has been the longest, the most determined, the most peaceful and the most successful strike ever inaugurated in this section. The Hutson Coal Company never attempted to put their men out of their houses, neither did they attempt to bring black legs here. The miners on the other hand did not make any disturbance or commit any violence whatever. The strike was carried on in such a way that if a stranger should happen to get among a few miners he would scarcely know that he was in a mining town, for he would rarely hear a word about coal mining, and very often very few men could be seen on the street, but should there be a few men seen grouped together politics would be the favorite subject under discussion.

On the 25th day of September the Hutson Coal Company came to town and met the miners' committee, (your scribe being one of the number) and agreed to pay the price demanded, and work was resumed the next day. This was the most welcome surprise that the people of Palmyra have met for many years.

Now, sir, a word for those who helped us in this strike. In the first place the miners are well pleased with the interest our district president, M. D. Ratchford, took in our affairs did more toward building up the organization than anything else could have done. His name is highly esteemed among the miners of Palmyra. Among other miners of the state who have helped us in this struggle I will, in behalf of the miners of Palmyra, mention the miners of Dalton. They have done nobly. Had not the Dalton men done so well our chances for success would have been very slim. Now, sir, a word to the miners of the Massillon district. As a whole I would be pleased to see the day when they will be organized in one grand body for I believe that their disorganized state, or their antagonism with two organizations is a great detriment to their welfare; and let me remind them of one fact, and that is that they have been a great drawback in our affair, as we have not only had our operators to fight, but we have had the whole Massillon district to fight, for they have been working on the same screen that we have been rejecting for so many months, three-eighths inch, and they are our competitors in the same market.

Now, miners of the Massillon district, let us all pull together with a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether. THOMAS LANE.

## ONLY A MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Woodland Miners Resume Work after a Day's Idleness.

The employees of the Woodland mine resumed work Saturday after an idleness of one day. On Thursday evening a notice was posted at the mine stating that all labor performed at the mine after October 1 must be on conditions. The men decided not to again enter the mine until they knew the exact meaning of it all and appointed a committee to come to Massillon and confer with the operators, the Wainwright Coal Company. The meeting resulted in a clear understanding between the employers and men, and they went to work the following morning.

Liverpool Potters Answer Henry George.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Oct. 1.—The potters and other workmen here are indignant over the assertion made by Henry George that Major McKinley refused to say a word for organized labor in 1892. They claim that Major McKinley, in a speech at Lisbon, declared the unquestionable right and duty of the men to organize for mutual advantage and protection.

Convention of Democratic Clubs.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—[By Associated Press]—This is the opening day of the quadrennial convention of the national association of Democratic clubs. About three hundred delegates are present.



# THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
30 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1883.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.  
Long Distance Telephone No. 60.  
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.

MONDAY, OCTOBER, 5, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1868 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt \$1,474,301,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Public Debt \$262,829,630.

It is rather rough on Democracy when the leaders of that organization declare with exultation that they intend to carry Jackson township. Jackson township has been the Gibraltar of Stark county Democracy since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, with the exception of a year or two last past, when the Populist reformers got rather the better of the truly good.

Congressman R. W. Taylor has been delivering speeches in Stark county every day, and sometimes twice a day for the last week. Everywhere he has been speaking the large audiences and the enthusiasm all goes to show that the Republican majority this fall will be no less and probably greater than it was a year ago, notwithstanding fusion between the Democratic and Populist parties.

Dr. Parkhurst has returned to America after his annual mountain climbing expedition in Europe. The Doctor has weighted down the sound money cause by declaring that he is a part of it, and he exhibits his bump of reverence by declaring: "The idea of trying to make a thing worth one dollar which is only worth fifty-three cents is absurd. It is trying to do a thing which the Almighty can not do. I say this with reverence." The Doctor seems to be advancing a new theory on the limitations of the Almighty.

A party of veteran soldiers recently called upon THE INDEPENDENT and reminded it of Mr. Bryan's silence on the matter of pensions. He has not always been so silent. In November, 1892, while then editor of the Omaha World Herald, he expressed himself thus:

"The next session of Congress will have to wrestle with one deficiency of \$30,000,000. This is on account of pensions. The appropriation for pensions for the next year must not be less than \$150,000,000. It is therefore easy arithmetic to perceive that the appropriation that Congress must make for pensions must aggregate not less than \$156,000,000. This tremendous sum would in itself be enough to run a reasonable government. One would not complain if it were an honest debt, but a large proportion is not a debt, because it was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service. The government is held up and spoiled of no mean portion of this, and it seems helpless to defend itself. One can not help being curious to know how many more years it will take to exhaust the generation which feels itself injured by the war. It is safe to say that never did a generation display such remarkable longevity."

The individual who thus speaks of the Union veterans as honest despoilers is now asking the soldiers to vote for him.

Faithful students of THE INDEPENDENT will recall that it told of a wager made a few days ago, between a reverend gentleman Schaaf by name, and Prof. Hon. riet, of Canal Fulton, that the latter could not produce \$1,000 in gold, in exchange for currency, within twenty-four hours. It now appears that the Rev. Mr. Schaaf, whose flock is tended at Nimisila, is an unconscious humorist, and he charges THE INDEPENDENT with misrepresenting the facts. Brother Schaaf shall have justice though the heavens fall, and here are his own words:

"I deny, emphatically, that I ever made a bet with Mr. Honriet. I made a contract with Mr. Honriet but no bet. The words, wager, bet, etc., were not once mentioned. It was a contract, pure and simple, between persons who hold themselves above betting or holding stakes. There were in it, not only a preacher, but also a teacher and Sunday school superintendent. When Mr. Honriet contended that gold was plenty, I bargained with him to furnish me \$1,000 in gold for \$1,000 in currency. I agreed to give him \$5 for his 'time and trouble.' The bargain was completed, after twenty-four hours' consideration, by each party placing \$5 in the hands of Editor Yockey to insure faithfulness in carrying out the contract."

THE INDEPENDENT congratulates the pious man of Nimisila who is above betting or holding stakes, upon discovering a method of entering into a contract to accomplish the same end.

## MR. BRYAN'S THEORY.

Mr. Lynch made some sound observations last week, respecting the impossibility of increasing the value of our silver, by free coinage or otherwise, without effecting the entire silver stock of the world. Judge John L. Thomas, of Missouri, assistant attorney general of the postoffice department, a staunch old Democrat who has no use for Mr. Bryan or his fool theories, has done some reasoning along the same line, that has been sent to THE INDEPENDENT, and is worth studying. He starts out by saying:

"I presume it will be conceded by Mr. Bryan and his adherents that the price of silver bullion in this country can not be affected without at the same time affecting it everywhere, and that the

rise in the price will apply to all silver, whether in bars or wares, as well as in coin, throughout the world."

He then gives figures taken from the official report of Senator Voorhees, a silver advocate, and goes on:

"Let us state the present supply of silver in its various forms in the world at 8,000,000,000 ounces. This is worth 68 cents per ounce, or \$5,360,000,000 in the aggregate. To this, according to Mr. Bryan's opinion, the legislative fiat of our government alone would add 63 cents per ounce, or \$5,040,000,000, and, strange to say, the larger part of this added wealth would be outside of our own country. In gold standard countries the commercial value of the silver coins in circulation would be brought nearly to the gold standard. This fiat of ours would substantially double the value of \$112,000,000 in silver coins in Great Britain, \$500,000,000 in France, \$215,000,000 in Germany, \$34,000,000 in Belgium, \$18,000,000 in Italy, \$15,000,000 in Switzerland, \$3,000,000 in Greece, \$155,000,000 in Spain, \$10,000,000 in Portugal, \$85,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, \$56,000,000 in the Netherlands, \$4,900,000 in Sweden, \$5,400,000 in Denmark, \$44,000,000 in Turkey, \$7,000,000 in Australia, \$15,000,000 in Egypt, and \$110,000,000 in the Straits, besides \$625,000,000 in this country, and raise all this money nearly to par with gold; and yet we are told that all these countries not only refuse to join Mr. Bryan and his supporters, but even do not sympathize with them in this stupendous enterprise, which would add so much to their wealth, and in a large degree relieve them from the burden now resting upon them of keeping their gold and silver coins at par with each other in their circulation. But how would it work in the silver standard countries? This government fiat of ours would at one fell swoop substantially double the value of \$41,000,000 in silver coins in Russia, \$30,000,000 in Mexico, \$3,000,000 in the Central American states, \$30,000,000 in the South American states, \$950,000,000 in India, and \$725,000,000 in China, and would at the same time double all the private and public debts of those countries, which have been contracted on the silver basis."

Judge Thomas declares that Mr. Bryan's proposition is more far-reaching than that. He asserts that he believes that this legislative fiat on our part would not only bring the silver now in existence in par with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, but would keep it and the future production there, although doubling the price would hereafter probably double the production. The judge concludes as follows:

"In view of these facts, is there any impropriety in inquiring how it is that we, 70,000,000 strong, can affect the money of 1,350,000,000 people by a simple statute, while the 1,350,000,000 can not, by legislation, affect us? And are the people of Great Britain and Continental Europe and many millions of Americans to be dubbed 'money-grabbers' and 'plutocrats' if they hesitate to believe that Mr. Bryan has found and carried Aladdin's wonderful lamp, and can produce these stupendous results? And are the millions of people in this country who have made contracts and investments upon the present monetary standard, which is gold, and which has been the standard at least since 1879, and I think since 1834, to be charged with being unreasonable when they ask Mr. Bryan to state explicitly what he believes would occur not only to their interests, but to the business of the whole country, if his prediction as to the rise in the price of silver should not be fulfilled, and the standard of exchange should suddenly be changed from a gold to a silver basis, with no, or, at least, a slight, advance in the commercial value of silver bullion."

## THIS MAY MAKE TROUBLE.

England Objects to Germany's Removal of the Zanzibar Umpire.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 3.—It will be remembered that, when British ships bombarded the palace, driving out the usurping sultan, who was supposed to have poisoned the late ruler, the usurper Seyid Khalid took refuge in the German consulate and the British put another on the throne.

The German consul acting upon the instructions received from his government, refused to place the fugitive in the hands of the British. This caused considerable irritation and has been the cause of considerable diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and Germany.

The situation has taken a new turn. An unusually high tide prevailed and while it was touching the wall of the German consulate, Khalid was placed, under an escort of armed German sailors, on board the German cruiser Seeadler for conveyance, it is believed, to one of the German colonies.

The British consul here, Mr. Basil Cave, in charge of the British agency in the absence of A. H. Hardinge, the British agent and consul general, who has been to England to consult with the home government regarding the administration of the removal of Khalid to the German warship until after the usurper was safe on board the Seeadler. But so soon as he became aware of the action of the German authorities Mr. Cave lodged a vigorous protest at the German consulate against the embarkation of Khalid, especially pointing out that the question of his surrender to the British authorities was still under discussion by the governments of Great Britain and Germany. He also called to his government international complications of a serious nature may result.

## Hot Blow at the Socialists.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—Speaking of the discussion over proposed socialistic amendments to the constitution of the International Cigar-makers' union, President Perkins told the delegates that they had not assembled to regulate the universe in the affairs of workingmen in general. Their duty was to legislate for the interests of the cigar-makers. "Our organization," he said, "has secured for us shorter hours and higher wages." They would gain nothing through politics, he said.

## Gone to Meet Martinielli.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Maj. Sharratti and Dr. Rooker of the papal legation have gone to New York to meet Archbishop Martinielli. He will report as soon as practicable in Washington to Cardinal Sarto, whom he succeeded as the pope's representative in the United States.

# OPPOSED TO CUT RATES

Annual Convention of Wholesale Druggists.

## HOW THEY HOLD UP PRICES.

The Celebrated Park Injunction Suit the Chief Subject For Discussion—Work of the Various Committees—Banquets, Concerts and Drives Planned by Their Philadelphia Hosts.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' association will be held here next week, beginning Monday evening. The association is 14 years old. It grew out of the organization of the Western Wholesale Druggists' association in 1876. At that time the wholesale drug business had become very unprofitable by reason of



[President Wholesale Druggists' Association.] keen competition, particularly between western houses, and this competition was concentrated mainly on the sales of proprietary articles, which constituted nearly 50 per cent of the entire sales of the wholesale drug houses throughout the country. These articles were at that time frequently sold at 1 to 2 per cent gross profit, while the cost of doing business was fully five times the latter amount.

After the organization had held several meetings it was decided in 1882 to make it national, and since that time, under an arrangement which is known as the rebate system, nearly all the principal proprietary medicines have been sold under contract, the manufacturers stipulating in their invoices to wholesalers that the discount will be allowed only to those who adhere to their regular published list prices. Under this arrangement, the way, a profit about equal to the actual cost of handling the articles by the organization has since attracted the attention of other lines of trade, and the wholesale grocery trade, the hardware trade, the tobacco trade and many other lines have regulated their businesses under a similar system.

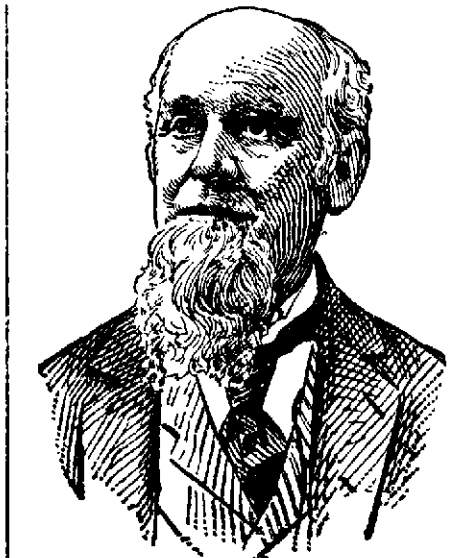
The protection of prices, however, is not the only object of the organization. The preamble to the bylaws declares its objects in the following words:

Whereas, It is desirable to promote fraternal and social relations between the wholesale druggists of the country, to guard against feelings of distrust and jealousy which may at any time arise, to restrain competition by other than honorable methods, to discountenance all customs not in accordance with sound business principles, to establish rules and regulations whereby all grievances and differences may be fairly and equitably adjusted, we do form ourselves into an association and agree to be governed by the following constitution and bylaws.

A better idea of the scope of the association can be had by examining a list of its committees. Chief among these are the committees on membership, proprietary goods, legislation, drug market, paints, oils and glass; fire insurance, transportation, credits and collections, commercial travelers, adulterations, infringement of trademarks, relations with local associations, clubs, and interstate.

The chief business considered at the coming meeting will be the reports of these committees, and recent events will make the report of M. N. Kline, chairman of the committee on proprietary goods, the most interesting among them. This committee has charge of the matter of maintaining prices, and recently it has represented the association in the courts in the trial of an important test case—the suit of the John D. Park & Sons company of Cincinnati.

Park sued some time ago for an injunction to restrain the Druggists' association from conspiring to prevent him selling proprietary drugs or other goods to any persons who might wish to purchase them. Park bought proprietary articles from a wholesale druggist in New York and sold them at cut prices. Hearing of this, the



[Secretary Wholesale Druggists' Association.] committee on proprietary goods sent notice to the members of the association that goods were to be sold to the New York wholesaler only at "long" prices—that is, without allowing the rebate given to other purchasers.

Judge Russell of the New York supreme court granted a temporary injunction, holding that "it is in restraint of trade and unlawful for such manufacturer to become a party to a combination which shall prevent any of his customers from obtaining other goods of other manufacturers because those customers violate the agreement with him in respect to a cutting of prices, and to make such violation a cause of a general exclusion of such customers from the power to purchase any kind of proprietary medicines from any of the other

members of the association. It is not lawful to form a combination which shall make general the enforcement of prices fixed by the manufacturer effective beyond the reach of competition by the exclusion of such customers from a general power of purchase of other goods."

But the judge does not find that a combination has been formed to carry out such an unlawful purpose, and the Druggists' association claims a substantial victory in his determination that it is "lawful for the manufacturers individually to agree with their customers that those customers shall sell the particular goods manufactured by the vendor for a certain price, so far at least as not to render the manufacturer liable to third parties for doing an unlawful act, however much doubt there may be as to such manufacturers being able to enforce an executory agreement of this kind by proper legal proceeding. It is lawful also for each manufacturer to refuse to sell to any customer, for any reason however capricious, any goods manufactured by him."

The report on this decision and the discussion of it is the most important business to come before the annual meeting.

Next in activity and importance to the committee on proprietary goods are the committees on legislation, fire insurance and adulterations, and these have done much good work in the 14 years of the association's existence.

The committee on legislation has been instrumental in preventing proposed legislation, national and state, antagonistic to the interests of the trade, while it has made strenuous efforts to prevent the repeal of section 61 of the Wilson tariff bill, giving manufacturers of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations free alcohol.

The committee on fire insurance has submitted each year full and very instructive reports, collecting data which enabled both the insurance companies and the insured to arrive at a more intelligent understanding of the risks on drugs and chemicals.

The committee on adulterations has uniformly aimed to expose any efforts for the sale of goods below the proper standard of quality, and the educational system adopted by this and similar organizations has resulted in reducing the sale of adulterated articles in this line to a minimum and very much below the percentage found in other countries.

The members of the National Wholesale Druggists' association are 406, of whom 254 are active and 152 are associate members. The membership comprises nearly all the wholesale druggists, manufacturing chemists, manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties and manufacturers of proprietary articles in the United States.

The headquarters of the association during the meeting will be at the Hotel Walton. Here the first meeting of the association will be held at 8 o'clock in the evening Monday next. At the conclusion of the meeting the members will take part in an informal social—"smoker"—which will be the opening occasion for social intercourse and the renewal of acquaintance.

After the meeting on Tuesday morning there will be a visit to the bourse, where



the members will meet officers of some of Philadelphia's commercial organizations and other prominent business men. A luncheon will be served in the gallery of this new building, which is the pride of Philadelphia's business men and the only edifice of its kind on the continent.

On the evening of Tuesday a reception will be tendered to members of the association and their friends at the Academy of Fine Arts. This is one of Philadelphia's most interesting institutions, and the whole building, with all its art treasures, will be thrown open for inspection.

Wednesday there will be business meetings morning and afternoon. In the evening a concert will be given in the Turkish room of the hotel. This is intended especially for the entertainment of ladies who accompany the members.

It is expected that the business of the association will be finished by the afternoon of Thursday. On the evening of that day there will be a banquet.

The following day will be entirely given up to an excursion to the famous City by the Sea, Atlantic City. The headquarters will be the Garden hotel, where a luncheon will be served.

The entertainment committee has been especially mindful of what is due to the ladies who accompany the members. In addition to the reception of Tuesday evening and the concert on Wednesday evening, arrangements have been made for the afternoon of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for drives through the parks, along the romantic Wissahickon and to the Country club. Should any of them desire to do shopping in the forenoon or to pass the time in other ways which they may elect, members of the committee count on the co-operation of the members of their respective families.

These are the formal arrangements made by the committee of which H. C. McIlwaine is chairman. Informal entertainment will include visits to manufacturing establishments such as the Baldwin Locomotive works, the Cramp shipyards, the Diston Saw works and the Midvale Steel works; to educational institutions such as the University of Pennsylvania, the College of Pharmacy, the Drexel institute, Girard college, etc., and to places of historic associations such as Independence hall, Carpenter's hall, the whole region roundabout Germantown—that famous "town of palaces," as it has been called—and Valley Forge, not very far away.

The present officers of the National Wholesale Druggists' association are: President, J. C. Eliel, Minneapolis; first vice president, W. A. Hoyer, Denver; second vice president, Henry B. Gilpin, Baltimore; third vice president, James R. Owen, Chicago; fourth vice president, F. W. Braun, Los Angeles; fifth vice president, M. A. Fall, Atlanta; chairman board of control, C. F. Weller, Omaha; treasurer, E. L. Strong, Cleveland, and secretary, A. B. Merriam, Minneapolis. GRANT HAMILTON.

# ONLY A FEW

Of the Many Democrats Who Oppose Bryan

## AND HIS CAUSE OF DISHONOR.

Some of the Men Who Will Not Follow His Flag of Repudiation and Anarchy, Though They Have Long Been Prominent in the Councils of the Democratic Party—Men Whose Opinions Are Worthy of Respect.

To publish a list of all the prominent Democrats who refuse to support Bryan would require many columns of a newspaper. It would be a roll-call of half the men who have won fame and power in the service of the Democratic party, and an account of their work in politics would be nearly a history of the Democratic side of American public affairs for the last 25 years.

It is worth while to call attention to a few of the Democrats who have refused to follow the majority of the Chicago convention into the devious ways of dishonor and ruin. Their party services can be imagined from the offices which they have held or which they are holding now. Among the most notable of the men who deny that Bryanism is Democracy and silently or actively repudiate and antagonize the Bryanese ticket and platform are the following famous Democrats:

- Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, New York.
- John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, Kentucky.
- Richard Olney, secretary of state, Massachusetts.
- Ellery A. Herbert, secretary of the navy, Alabama.
- Jerling Morton, secretary of agriculture, Nebraska.
- Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war, New York.
- Alston Harmon, attorney general, Ohio.
- William L. Wilson, postmaster general, West Virginia.
- David R. Francis, secretary of the interior, Missouri.
- John M. Palmer, United States senator, Illinois.
- William F. Vilas, United States senator, Wisconsin.
- John B. Gordon, United States senator, Georgia.
- David B. Hill, United States senator, New York.
- James Smith, Jr., United States senator, New Jersey.
- George Gray, United States senator, Delaware.
- William Lindsay, United States senator, Kentucky.
- Donelson Caffery, United States senator, Louisiana.
- Calvin S. Brice, U. S. senator, Ohio.
- Blair W. Rust, M. C. Maryland.
- John K. Cowen, M. C. Maryland.
- Franklin Bartlett, M. C. New York.
- George B. McClellan, M. C. New York.
- Joshua Patterson, M. C. Tennessee.
- Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to England, Delaware.
- Wayne McVeagh, ambassador to Italy, Pennsylvania.
- William E. Quinby, minister to the Netherlands, Michigan.
- Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to Great Britain, Vermont.
- Roswell P. Flower, ex-governor of New York.
- William F. Sheehan, ex-lieutenant governor of New York.
- Robert E. Pattison, ex-governor of Pennsylvania.
- James K. Campbell, ex-governor of Ohio.
- Andrew D. White, ex-minister to Germany and ex-president of Cornell university, New York.
- Charles W. Eliot, president Harvard university, Massachusetts.
- John C. Black, ex-member of congress, Illinois.
- John P. Hopkins, ex-mayor of Chicago.
- Washington Heising, postmaster of Chicago.
- William D. Byrum, ex-member of congress, Indiana.
- Don M. Dickinson, ex-postmaster general, Michigan.
- Thomas M. Waller, ex-governor of Connecticut.
- James O. Broadhead, ex-member of congress, Missouri.
- Joseph H. Outwaite and George C. Converse, ex-members of congress, Ohio.
- Jacob Mueller, ex-lieutenant governor, Ohio.
- George Hooley, ex-governor of Ohio, New York.
- Oswald Ottendorfer, editor New York Staats Zeitung.
- Henry Watterson, editor Louisville Courier-Journal.
- Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland.
- Alexander K. McClure, editor Philadelphia Times.
- Carl Schurz, editor Harper's Weekly.
- Charles H. Taylor, editor Boston Globe.
- William A. Lynch, prominent railroad man, Canton, O.
- William M. Whitney, ex-secretary of the navy, New York.
- M. C. Butler, ex-United States senator, South Carolina.
- James Longstreet, ex-minister to Turkey, Georgia.
- General Daniel E. Sickles, New York.
- W. Bourke Cockran, ex-member of congress, New York.

This list is the merest beginning. It does not touch the vast array of Democrats of all parts of the country who oppose the Popocratic candidate and his platform.

Free coinage would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

## Cheap Money Very Dear.

In his speech to the delegation of colored citizens from Cleveland, Major McKinley uttered another of those pithy, pointed and briefly put truths for which he is fast becoming famous when he said:

"We have a great country, and we must keep it so. We want neither cheap money nor cheap labor. Nothing can be cheap that injures our laboring people."

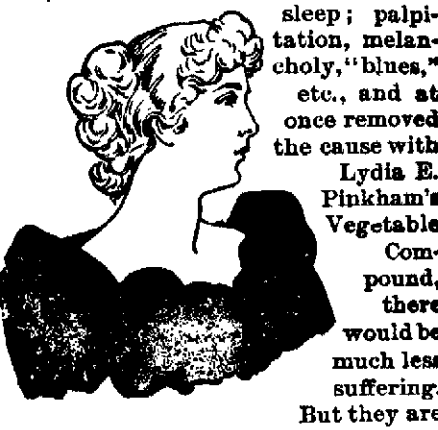
## Mr. Groot's Little Joke.

"If we fail," said Groot of Cleveland, when he informed Bryan of his nomination by the Silver party, "our country will be despoiled, our institutions will be destroyed, and our civilization will perish. Here in Cleveland, where Groot is known, this is funny.—Cleveland Leader.

# HEEDLESS WOMEN.

They Pay a Sad Penalty for Their Neglect.

If women only heeded first symptoms—nervousness, backache, headache, lassitude, loss of appetite and sleep; palpitation, melancholy, "blues," etc., and at once removed the cause with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, there would be much less suffering. But they are careless, or their physician is to blame, and they drift into some distressing female disease. The Vegetable Compound at once removes all irregularities of the monthly period; inflammation, ulceration and displacement of the womb, and all female troubles. All druggists have it. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., if you wish for advice, which she will give you free.



"I should not be alive to-day, if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was suffering greatly from an attack of female weakness, and nothing I had tried could give me relief; when by the advice of a friend I began the Compound. After using it two months I was a different girl, and now at the end of six I am entirely cured."—MRS. ANNIE KIRKLAND, Patchogue, L. I.

## SAYS HE KNOWS MCKINLEY.

Runaway Boy from Ohio Who Expects a Job After the Election.

A telegram from New York was printed in THE INDEPENDENT a few days ago, locating young Henry in that city. The Sun devotes the following article to that young hopeful:

"Yes, sir, I know Mr. McKinley well. I called to see him a few weeks ago, and he said if he was elected President he would give me a job of some kind," said 12-year-old Henry Iler, a runaway boy from Massillon, O., this morning in the Oak Street police court.

The Gerry society picks up many bright boys in the course of a year, but rarely has it had as bright and clever a 12 year-old as Iler.

The youngster, who is very well dressed, was picked up yesterday afternoon by Agent King, of the Gerry Society, and Policeman Bishop, of the Oak street station, on New Chambers street. King and Bishop were standing near Centre street when the boy came along and inquired the way to one of the Cuban line docks.

"I would like to know where the Cuban steamships start from," said the boy, "and I also want to know where the Terry or Gerry Society can be found."

"Where did you come from?" asked Agent King, who suspected the boy of being a runaway.

"Massillon, Ohio," promptly replied young Iler. "I have lived there most all my life. My father and mother are dead, and I have been living with an uncle, but as he got out of work I decided to shift for myself. Other boys have made a living and I guess I can. I have been to school and can read and write."

"When did you leave Ohio?" inquired Agent King.

"About three weeks ago. I went first to Canton, O., to see Mr. McKinley. He often comes to my town to make speeches. I called at his house and told him I was going away from home, but he advised me to stay in Massillon. I asked him if he would give me something to do when he was elected, and he said that I could be a page in the Senate if he were sent to the White House. Then I went to Cleveland to see Mark Hanna, but he was in New York. I came on east after that by the way of Buffalo. Sometimes I rode on freight trains, but as a rule I would always induce either the mail clerk, baggage man or conductor to carry me in their car. I worked in the postoffice at home and in that way know a great deal about handling mail. I got to New York this morning."

"What did you do first," asked King.

"Went to hear Dr. Parkhurst," remarked Iler. "I heard a man say on the ferry that he had just come home from Europe and would preach for the first time yesterday. I asked what was the name of his church and the man told me to follow the cable car track to 23d street and ask there and that anyone would tell me. It was a long walk, but I got there at last and went in. He looks just like his picture. I waited until he came out and got a good look at him."

"What did you want of the Cuban line dock?" asked Agent King.

"Well, I think I will go to Cuba and see the war. I am satisfied a boy willing to work could get along alright there. What do you think? I've only got about \$5 that I made on my way here and they won't pay my fare. If I can't get a captain to carry me down I will go to this Gerry society and get them to find me a job. I understand they do that for good boys."

Agent King took the boy in charge and this morning brought him to the Centre street police court and arraigned him as a runaway. He was committed to the care of the society to investigate his story. He will probably be returned to Massillon.

While in court the boy entertained a number of men with the story of his experiences.

"Will McKinley be elected?" asked Lawyer Ed. C. Price.

"I can't say. He will get fully two-thirds of the vote in Ohio, and I am certain he will carry New York state. All I hear is McKinley. I rarely hear Bryan's name mentioned."

The boy is small for his age, with light hair and bright, snappy blue eyes. He talks well, and evidently reads the papers. He is well up on current events.

Orville Fair Excursion via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 8th and 9th, low round trip tickets to Orville will be sold from Alliance, Crestline and intermediate ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines for the fair. Return coupons valid Oct. 10th, inclusive.

Ladies' cork sole shoes at \$2.75. Sahr & Zopp, 23 South Erie street.



WHEELMEN IN CANTON.

About 5,000 Visited Major McKinley Today.

OTHER DELEGATIONS ALSO THERE.

Eleven Parties Heard the Major Talk. They Were From Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois Points—McKinley's Speech to Ohio and West Virginia People.

CANTON, O., Oct. 3.—The bad weather of the week has interfered with the wheelmen's arrangements for today, but about 5,000 came to Canton. Chicago sent between 300 and 400, and parties assembled at Cleveland and Pittsburgh gathered up recruits enroute. Eleven other delegations came today, coming from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois points. They were addressed by Major McKinley.

The distinguished callers on Major McKinley are increasing. Among them were Harry Garfield of Ohio, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Theodore Roosevelt of New York, Congressman Nelson A. Dingley, chairman of the house ways and means committee, of Maine; Rutherford Hayes of Ohio, Hon. John D. Alcott of Pittsburgh and Robinson Lock of Toledo. Mr. Dingley said he expects McKinley's election to be emphatic and overwhelming. He also expects the next house to be Republican and against free silver by a large majority. He is hopeful that the senate will be carried in the general victory.

Mr. Roosevelt says the Republican sentiment in the east amounts to a tidal wave and he believes it will sweep over and engulf the west.

Senator Lodge predicted an unprecedented Republican majority in Massachusetts and complete victory in the nation for the Republican party.

A delegation on a special train of four coaches from Wheeling, representing the Panhandle counties of West Virginia, has visited Major McKinley. A washout on the Baltimore and Ohio separated this party, and those beyond that point were left behind. Another detachment of the party came by way of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, a little later than the special train. The delegation was presented by Attorney T. H. Garvin of Wheeling.

Before Major McKinley reached the Tabernacle to address the West Virginians a special train arrived with a delegation from Inren and Seneca counties, O., and the two delegations were merged into one meeting. The introduction of Mr. Garvin was followed by introductions of C. H. Henning and Mr. Francis of Chicago Junction, O., for railroad men of that vicinity and by E. F. Kirtland for Plymouth and Seneca county. Major McKinley made a response to all in one address.

He said:

It gives me special pleasure to meet at my home in a joint meeting the citizens of the state of West Virginia and of my own native state. A Republican has no embarrassment in speaking to an American audience. It does not have to make a different speech for a different locality. What he would say to the people of West Virginia, or any other state south, he could say in New England or the far west, or on the Pacific coast, for the principles of the Republicans are as national as our flag. [Applause.] Their purposes embrace the good of every American interest and section. The great thought of the people of this country, wherever they may reside, or whatever may be their occupations, is how we are to get back as a nation to the old conditions of business activity and prosperity. Something has gone wrong. We have the same country; we have the same men; the same mines, the same manufacturing, the same money, the same masterful genius among our people that we had between 1800 and 1860, but we have lost the same degree of prosperity now that we had then. [Applause and cries of "that's right."] And what is the trouble? [A voice: "Free trade," followed by great applause.]

In a single word, the trouble with the country is a lack of confidence. As to what has brought about that lack of confidence we may differ, but that there is a lack of confidence, every citizen everywhere must concede, for every citizen has felt it in his own experience. Now, what is this thing called? Business confidence? It is a belief in the stability of values, faith in our markets and our money, faith that the consumption of next year will be as great or greater than the present one; faith that men will have work and that the currency of the country will be fixed and stable and undepreciated in value. [Great applause.] The merchant has confidence—where? There may be some merchants in this audience today. The merchant has confidence when he stocks his shelves with more goods in expectation of larger sales. The manufacturer has confidence when he increases his machinery, hires more men, adds a new factory, lays in his material in advance, certain that it will not decline in value before his finished product is sold, confident that he can pay wages to labor and prices for his raw material, and not find in the end that his goods will be driven out of the American market by foreign goods under a free trade policy. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "that's the stuff!"]

The laborer feels this confidence when assured of steady employment and he buys a lot and starts the building of a house for himself and family. The farmer feels this confidence when he plants generously, confident that what he reaps will be in demand and bring him fair return for his toil. The railroad company feels it when it extends its lines and its switches, gets new equipment and improves its old equipment and gives employment to workingmen. The banker feels it when he loans freely of his capital and deposits are returned that when his loans are returned they will be in good sound money. [Great applause.] And the depositor feels the confidence when he takes his money from his hiding place—where none of it is today—and puts it in a bank, sure that he can draw it out, according to his necessity or inclination, in as good money as he put in. [Great cheering.] This business confidence never refused loans; never got up a run on a bank; never stopped a mine; never caused idleness among laboring men. [Applause.] When confidence is present with us, the sheriff has less to do (great laughter and applause), and advises fewer forced sales. Court dockets register fewer judgments; public charity is less invoked and the "free soup" house is unnecessary. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "that's the stuff!"]

When confidence is shaken, misfortunes come not singly, but in battalions and suffering falls on every community. [Applause.] No part of our people is exempt. It may come from one thing, or it may come from another. Doubt in the business world is death to business. [Applause and cries of "that's right."] We have it now. We know the hour it came. [Great cheering.] We know how to get rid of it. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "you're right we will."] We have had it

In the United States to a greater or less degree from the moment it was settled in 1862 that our protective tariff laws were to be changed. It continued until the changes were actually made and still longer until the people in 1894 elected a Republican national representative, and made it impossible to cut deeper into the industries of our country. [Great applause.] When the doubt of further changes had been thus removed, then came the realization of the destruction which that tariff law had done to some of our great industries, entailing an injury felt in every state and community of our country.

Then following that was a loss to the treasury from insufficient revenues under that legislation. Then the run on the gold reserve; then the bond to make that gold reserve good. Then the obstruction in the senate to any emergency legislation which would supply the loss of revenue entailed by that law, and the very character of that resistance in the senate to legislation which would increase the revenues, only increased the uncertainty. [Applause.] Then with all these burdens upon us, the Chicago platform, with its reactionary provisions, came to further fret us. The effect of this platform upon the business world has been characterized, not by Republicans alone, but by the old and trusted leaders of the Democratic party, as a menace to every invested interest in the United States, revolutionary in character, and directly leading to disaster and partial repudiation. [Great cheering.]

The people this year are engaged in a great national contest to restore the confidence so sadly shaken by the succession of events which I have briefly named. In less than five weeks they will speak and make known their decree. What will it be, men of Ohio and West Virginia? [Cries of "McKinley, McKinley." followed by tremendous cheering.] If the people shall, with ringing and unanimous voice, declare, four weeks hence, Tuesday, that the public credit shall not be lowered, that the national currency shall not be degraded, the peace and tranquility of this government of law shall not be broken, the revenues of the treasury shall be no longer insufficient for the needs of the government, and then that the tariff shall no longer be inadequate to protect the American workshop upon its American market, business activity will return, confidence will come back again, courage will take the place of fear, work will be resumed and prosperity will come to bless and benefit us all. [Great applause and cries of "that's so."] God grant to the American people the wisdom to guide them in the right. [Great cheering.]

I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this visit, and wish for your safe return home.

BUTLER REFUSES TO TALK.

He Is Silent Regarding Tom Watson's Protest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Senator Butler declines to make any comments upon Mr. Watson's editorial concerning fusion between the Populists and Democrats when the dispatch containing it was shown him. He also declined to give out the protest Mr. Watson says he sent to Mr. Butler against the latter's fusion policy, saying that Mr. Watson was the proper person to give it if it was to be given to the world. It is understood considerable correspondence has passed between the two gentlemen, and that while Mr. Watson in general has opposed fusion, Mr. Butler has repeatedly appealed to him not to stand in the way of it.

ATLANTA, Oct. 3.—The publication in this city's issue of Thomas E. Watson's People's party paper of an editorial attack on Chairman Marion Butler, of the Populist national committee, has excited comment here and is considered significant in view of the rumors abroad that Mr. Watson may retire from the ticket. The editorial in question is as follows:

Attempts have been made to show that Mr. Watson favored fusion in the state of Indiana. This is not correct. Mr. Watson took the position at the beginning of the campaign that no Populist could consistently vote for a single Sewall elector, any more than he could vote for a Hobart elector.

He filed with Chairman Butler a written protest against Mr. Butler's fusion policy. Mr. Butler has ignored Mr. Watson's protest and gone steadily forward on his own line.

A CLASH IN NEW YORK

Silver Democrats Will Go to Law With Gold Democrats.

New York, Oct. 3.—Chairman Danforth, of the Democratic state committee, has confirmed the report that an effort will be made in the courts to wrest from the gold standard Democrats of this state the title which they have adopted—National Democratic party.

Certificates of nomination were filed Thursday with the secretary of state by candidates of the National Democratic party. The law prescribes that any protest against such certificates must be filed within three days after the filing of the nomination.

"We will file our protest with the secretary of state probably today," said Mr. Danforth. "Should he decide against us we will carry the matter to the courts. We believe that the other side presumes too much when it sets itself up as the 'National Democratic party,' and not only that, but the name is confusing and might cause our side to lose many votes through ignorance of the voters."

Another interesting phase was developed when Mr. Danforth declared that Senator Gorman would place himself in the hands of the state committee and might even take the stump in its behalf. He had already rendered the committee very valuable service, Mr. Danforth said.

BRYAN TREATED COURTEOUSLY.

A Denial of an Attempted Assault on Him in Wheeling.

WHEELING, Oct. 3.—Careful investigation fails to substantiate the story sent out from here that there was an attempt to assault William J. Bryan by an unknown man in this city.

There is absolutely no foundation for the story. As a matter of fact Mr. Bryan was treated with the greatest courtesy and respect by men of all parties during his visit here, and there was no unpleasant incident whatever to mar the success of the meeting.

The Union General's Tour.

TOPKA, Oct. 3.—The Union generals, Alger, Warden, Howard, Stewart, Sickles and Corporal Tanner, who are touring, making speeches for McKinley, are now in this state, talking to immense crowds.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Increase In Failures, Owing to the Coming Election.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK SOME BETTER.

Encouraging Progress in the Great Industries, Although Actual Gain Is Slight—Wheat Continues to Advance. A Belief That Better Times Are Near.

New York, Oct. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The complete report of failures for the quarter which ended with Wednesday shows an increase which would be surprising if political causes were not obvious. In number 6 1/2 per cent less than in the panic quarter of 1893, failures for the quarter show liabilities 11.1 per cent less, amounting to \$78,285,349, against \$97,569,682 in the previous half year. Manufacturing liabilities were \$32,479,196, or 37 per cent greater than in the same quarter of 1893, while trading were \$28,738,217 and other commercial were \$12,067,236.

To this must be added \$11,712,960, liabilities in 50 bank failures, making exclusive of railways nearly \$85,000,000 for a single quarter. Comparisons are given showing that in only six quarters in 22 years have defaulted liabilities been as large, that the ratio to solvent business has been \$6.06 per \$1,000 against \$3.34 for the same quarter last year, that the average per firm in business has been \$63.57, against \$26.92 last year, that the proportion of increase has been greatest in the western states, both in amount and in average liabilities per failure, and much larger in manufacturing than in trading.

Part, but clearly not all of the causes, has been removed by the influx of gold, and depression is still shown by clearinghouse payments, 22.1 per cent less than last year for the week and 31.2 per cent less than in 1892, when another presidential election was near.

The continued advance in wheat may prove of the utmost importance. It has been 1.12 cents for the week and 10 cents since Sept. 2, and is mainly due to short crops abroad and unusual foreign demand. Atlantic exports for the quarter ending with September, flour included, were 23,195,214 bushels against 24,320,020 last year, the outgo of wheat separately having nearly doubled in spite of higher prices. No lack of visible domestic causes or supports the advance; western receipts for the exact quarter were 57,422,941 bushels against 43,790,499 bushels last year.

There are unmistakable encouraging progress in the great industries, although the actual gain in working force employed or in new orders received is slight. But the strong demand for materials, for pigiron, hides and wool, as for cotton, does not diminish, and has already gone far enough to stiffen prices. In wool, quotations are scarcely stronger, but represent actual sales more nearly than in past weeks, when buyers with cash almost made their own prices. Sales in five weeks have been 33,169,200 pounds, of which only 4,679,400 were foreign, against 34,719,170 last year, of which 11,090,600 were foreign, and when it is remembered that in spite of the recent starting of some mills, not more than 30 per cent of the total capacity can be producing, the preponderance of purchases to anticipate future wants is apparent. Orders for wools do not gain, and several kinds of dressgoods, flannel suitings and fancy worsteds, are selling a shade lower.

Buying of Bessemer pig again lifts Pittsburgh quotations to \$11.75 without any general gain in the demand for finished products, and steel bars for the first time are sold at 1 cent against 1.2 cents asked by the association for iron bars. Plates and rails are in less demand, but there is heavy buying of sheets at the west. Confidence that reviving business must bring a greater demand than all the works can meet induces the various associations to make no change in their prices.

Merchants and manufacturers are waiting, but there are not wanting signs that many have the confidence to push forward as though the dawn of prosperity were close at hand. The quarter that has passed has been most trying, but things would be worse than they are but for the general belief that better times are near.

WOULD STEVENSON ACCEPT?

He Refuses to Say If Sewall and Watson Were Dropped.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson has arrived here from Burlington, Ia., where he met with an accident in the collapse of a reviewing stand at the semi-centennial. He was slightly bruised and seemed none the worse for his experience.

Your representative informed him, soon after his arrival at the Southern hotel, of the reports that Sewall and Watson would resign or be dropped from their respective tickets and a candidate substituted who could bring the voters of the Democratic and Populist parties together. He said:

"This is the first that I have heard of the matter, and I think it amounts to nothing more than newspaper talk."

In reply to question whether if such action was taken and the nomination offered to him, he would accept, General Stevenson said:

"That is hardly a fair question to ask under the circumstances. I have not been offered the nomination, nor do I think I will be."

Story of a Battle Denied.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Havana received here announces that it is denied that Molquiza has taken the posts occupied by General Maceo and that the insurgents lost 80 killed and large numbers wounded. The dispatches add that 11 Spaniards were killed and that 90 were wounded.

The Civil Service Spread.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A small application of civil service principles to the navy is indicated in an order made by the president, placing shipwriters in line of promotion to the grade of yeoman, whose compensation is \$60 per month.

He Spoke In West Virginia and Kentucky Enroute There.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—William Jennings Bryan marked into the heart of the "enemy's" country last night and addressed three big meetings in this city. Then he crossed to the Kentucky shore and spoke to a great assemblage at Covington. It was a fitting close to a most eventful day. From dawn to dusk the nominee sped across West Virginia from Charleston to the Ohio river, stopping and speaking at almost every town of consequence, and then in towns along the Kentucky banks, in West Virginia and Kentucky to this city. Arriving here at 6:45 o'clock he was met by a local committee and the members of the Duckworth club and was driven to the Hotel Gibson, where he ate a light supper.

Almost immediately afterward a procession was formed to Music Hall, where the first and biggest meeting of the night was held. At the conclusion of his speech, there he addressed two other successive meetings from stands erected at street corners, to gratify the thousands who could not gain entrance to the hall. Then he visited Covington. The vast hall was so thickly packed with people that it was next to impossible to move. Even the aisles were clogged with standing men and women. In the beginning was started what looked like an attempt to break up the meeting, but it was quickly suppressed and thereafter the candidate's utterance were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. The disturbance was created by a gang of roughs in the gallery and while it lasted it threatened to create trouble.

Mr. Bryan appeared upon the stage at 8:20 o'clock and the ovation that greeted his entrance continued without abatement for eight minutes. When the applause had subsided, Hon. Louis Remick, who acted as chairman of the meeting, attempted to introduce Mr. Bryan, but the gallery would not permit him to talk. Hon. Gustave Tafel then tried to get something like order, but with no better success. Eventually, Mr. Bryan stepped to the speaker's stand, and raised his hand in a mute appeal for silence. For a moment he was successful, but at the end of his first sentence, the noise in the upper part of the house was renewed, and the candidate was obliged to resume his seat.

Then Olway J. Cosgrove, president of the Duckworth club, under whose auspices the meeting was held, pointed out, as the chief offenders, three men in one of the balconies and asked the police to remove them. In doing so he characterized them as blackguards and entreated the rest of the audience to give Mr. Bryan fair play as a fellow citizen and an American. This effectually silenced the crowd, and after the trio of belligerents had been summarily ejected, Mr. Bryan went on with his speech.

THE TEMPLE CUP SERIES.

The Baltimoreans Took the First Game From the Clevelandans.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The champions took a long pull and a pull all together and beat their ancient enemies, the Spiders, in the first game for the Temple cup series of 1896. They did it with such apparent ease that the hearts of the Baltimore fans are filled with the fondest hopes that the trophy which has heretofore hung too high for the Orioles to reach, will at last be plucked and brought to Baltimore to keep company with the three championship pennants, of which Manager Hanlon is so proud. Four thousand people saw the game.

The contest throughout was clean and free from wrangling, although some close decisions were questioned. The crowd was goodnatured and cheered Captain Tebeau when he came to the bat. He was compelled to relinquish his place to O'Connor at the beginning of the third inning because



W. C. TEMPLE.

of an injury to his back. McGraw for the Orioles, also found the work too hard for him and Quinn took third bag in the last half of the same inning.

The game, as an exhibition of scientific ball playing, was a good one, abounding in fine fielding and hard hitting. Jennings' error, the only one for the Orioles, was an excusable one, being a low throw to first after a brilliant stop, and while running at top speed. Those of the visitors were very costly and all but one of them resulted in giving runs to the home team. Young was batted freely, while Hoffer pitched a masterly game, striking out five men and that at times when even a long fly would have meant a run for the visitors. Score:

At Baltimore— R B E  
Baltimore.....0 0 2 0 0 1 5 0 1-13 1  
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0-7 5 4  
Batteries—Robinson and Hoffer; Zimmer and Young. Umpires—Emmie and Sheridan. Attendance, 3,996.

THE REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

Probably Twenty Lives Lost at Cedar Keys, in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 3.—The reports that have been sent out concerning the loss of life at Cedar Keys are grossly exaggerated.

It is so far positively known that 20 persons have been drowned in that vicinity, in addition to this it is feared that the crews of numerous spongeing vessels were lost during the gale, but as communication with that district is still impossible, any statement of probable numbers would be the mere guesses work. In the interior of Florida the destruction of property was great but no loss of life is reported.

SMASHED THE TROCHA

Maceo Easily Takes Weyler's Famous Ditch.

1,000 SPANISH KILLED AND HURT.

The Insurgents Surprised Them at Night and Terrible Slaughter Resulted—Maceo Cleared the Way to Join Gomez When He Pleased.

KEY WEST, Oct. 3.—Advices received from Havana state that Antonio Maceo in a recent attack on the trocha inflicted terrible losses on the Spaniards, more than 1,000 being killed and wounded.

The Spaniards were aroused from sleep to find a hail of insurgent bullets falling upon them. General Aralas and staff, half clad, rushed from their headquarters and tried to rally the Spanish troops who were panicstricken by the insurgent attack.

It was half an hour before a semblance of order could be restored to the Spanish column, and during that time the troops remained huddled together, an easy mark for the bullets of the Cubans. It was during this period of panic that so many of the Spanish troops were killed. The insurgents had several dynamite guns, and these were used with terrible effect. It is said that many Spanish officers were killed and that General Aralas himself was slightly injured. After General Aralas succeeded in rallying his men he made a retreat and the Spanish force fell back four miles or more leaving the trocha in the hands of the insurgents.

Antonio Maceo did not pursue the Spaniards, but held possession of Artemisa until morning, when he retreated to his stronghold. Before the insurgents retreated, they demolished the section of the trocha near Artemisa, blowing up the fortification with dynamite. They captured many arms. While the attack was in progress at Artemisa, Maceo's lieutenants were assaulting the trocha with equal success on the right and left from Bahia Honda on the north, to Makanda on the south, and at all points the strong line was demolished. Maceo could easily have crossed with his entire force, but his object was simply to demolish the trocha so that it would not impede his eastward march when he desired to advance to meet Gomez.

CHASING A BANK ROBBER.

One of His Companions Killed and Another Wounded in Oregon.

LA GRAND, OR., Oct. 3.—A posse of citizens is in hot pursuit of the one robber, who escaped, after the trio robbed the First National bank of Joseph, Wallawa county, of \$2,000.

At the time of the hold up there were four customers in the bank. Cashier McCully had occasion to go to a vault. When he came back he was confronted with a shotgun in the hands of a robber and told to throw up his hands. The customers had already complied with the request and McCully did likewise.

One of the robbers leaped over the railing and opened the private door, through which the men were made to pass and were then lined up against the wall. One robber took his position at the door and compelled all passersby to halt and throw up their hands. The third robber went into the vault, taking all the coin and currency even to nickels and placed them in a sack. He then demanded from McCully the keys to the private boxes and ransacked them.

By this time the report that the bank was being robbed reached the citizens, several of whom armed themselves and awaited the appearance of the robbers. When they appeared, Alex. Donnelly, a young man 25 years of age, opened fire and killed one robber instantly and wounded another, hitting him twice. The third robber had the sack containing the coin and succeeded in reaching his horse, which was standing nearby. The dead robber was named Brown, while the one who escaped was Cy Fitzhugh. The wounded robber is unknown.

THE SULTAN INTERVIEWED.

He Points Out the Difficulties in Maintaining Order.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Debats contains an account of an interview had by a Frenchman with the sultan at Constantinople in which the latter declared that any civil or military officer convicted of failing to do his duty during the recent massacres in Constantinople would be punished. The sultan is reported to have added that the government would endeavor to introduce reforms gradually, and that he would abide by all the pledges contained in the treaty of Berlin, although certain clauses in that treaty favorable to Turkey had purposely been forgotten.

The people of Europe, the sultan pointed out, were too apt to forget the material difficulties hindering the effects of his good will. His Asiatic empire, he added, contained two provinces which were alone equal to size of France and several of the distant vilayets had scarcely any roads or telegraphs. The different idioms and aspirations of each race in the empire had to be considered.

The sultan strongly emphasized his desire that there should be great improvements in the government, and in the empire, and he urged that if progress were slow it was due to the Armenians having caused trouble.

Will Await the Election.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 3.—As a result of the miners' meeting the majority have decided to remain quiescent until after election. If McKinley is elected, the present intention is to abandon the strike. If Bryan is elected the hope is that the price of silver will advance and the managers will at once concede all demands of the union. The miners' element is aggrieved over the decision and eager to adopt radical measures at once.

A Special Car Wrecked.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 3.—The special car of Superintendent Levy of the Burlington, with a number of officials on board, has been overturned in a wreck at Kram. None of the officials were badly hurt. Harry Moore, a flagman was killed.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The stock market showed a general fractional decline at the start owing to the reactionary disposition of traders. There was no selling pressure at the decline, and at the appearance of the bank statement attempts were made to rally prices with ease. Tobacco was especially strong, raising nearly three points. Sugar broke over one point in the first hour on rumor that another reduction in refined was intended, but it later recovered nearly all the loss. In railway, St. Paul suffered from realization caused by statement of the first week of September, but L. N. was well held. The market closed firm for most of the stocks.

Bank statement: Reserve increased \$2,310,000; loans increased \$2,624,900; specie increased \$1,470,200; legals increased \$2,430,900; deposits increased \$6,364,400; circulation increased \$261,380.

ST. LOUIS.—Our market is relatively very firm this forenoon and there has been some good buying of December. There are a great many orders for cash wheat. The visible of wheat last year increased 1,064,000 bushels. Monday's increase will be 1,500,000 bushels and probably more. Four ports, wheat and flour, 484,907 bushels. Cars Chicago, Monday, 268. Provisions lower with wheat and on liberal hog movement, only a moderate trade so far, with no weak features. Bradstreet's corn exports for the week, 1,165,000 bushels; largest of any week since February, 1895.

CHICAGO.—Liverpool closing cables spot wheat steady; poor demand; unchanged future. The exports for the week: Wheat, 4,215,000 bushels; corn 3,165,000.

	Open- ing	High- est	Low- est	Close
Wheat.				
May	71 3/4	72	71	71 1/4
Dec.	68 3/4	68 3/4	67 3/4	67 3/4
Oats.				
May	19 1/4	18 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4
Dec.	20	20	19 3/4	19 3/4
Corn.				
May	22 3/4	23 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4
Dec.	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Barley.				
Dec.	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4
Jan.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 05	7 10
Lard.				
Dec.	4 05	4 05	3 97	3 97
Jan.	4 25	4 25	4 12	4 15
Cash Wheat, 60%.				
.. Corn 22 1/4.				
.. Oats 17 3/4.				
.. Pork 8 1/4.				
.. Lard 8 90.				

TOLEDO, Oct. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 72 3/4.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open	high	low	close
American Tobacco	62 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
American sugar	110 3/4	110 3/4	1 1/8	110 3/4
C. & O.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
General Southern	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Gen. Elec.	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Gen. Elec.	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Lake Shore	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4
Louisville & Nashville	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4
Memphis	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Norfolk	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4
Western Union	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4
St. Paul	71 1/4	71 1/4	70 3/4	71 1/4

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, October 3, 1896

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat, per bushel (old)	70
Wheat (new)	65
Barley, per bushel	34-36
Oats, per bushel	16-18
Corn, per bushel	78-80
Flax, per bushel	5-12 1/2
Flax Seed, per bushel	31-32
Clover Seed, per bushel	31-32
Timothy Seed, per bushel	31-32
Hay, per 100 lbs.	90-91
Hay, (old)	100-102
Hay, (new)	96-100

PRODUCE.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Boerner, in North street, a son.

Peter Gribble has sold out his entire livery stock to J. J. Bost.

Mrs. D. B. Ludwick, of New Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold. A patent has been granted to Albert D. Homard, of Massillon, upon a lubricator.

Miss Cora Van Brocklin, of New Castle, Pa., is the guest of her cousin, Miss Olive Klotz.

Dr. Humphrey has changed his residence from Tremont street to 24 Park Row, for the present.

A Niles tobacco dealer has been fined \$5.50 and costs for selling tobacco to a youth under 16 years of age.

Communications for publication should be addressed to the paper and not to any individual connected with it.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rudy, of Pittsburgh, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Killinger, in Jackson township.

Mrs. J. C. Tyner, of Wooster street, who has been visiting relatives in Beaver Falls and Salem, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cheney, of Norwalk, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. M. R. Wetmore, in South Mill street.

Miss Barry left for her home, in Cleveland, today, after spending the summer at the home of Mrs. Peter J. Gribble.

The Smith Bicycle and Light Manufacturing Company are erecting a three story addition to their shop in S. Mill street.

Mrs. C. F. Potter arrived last night from Las Vegas, New Mexico, to visit her sister, Mrs. E. A. Snyder, in South street.

Superintendent L. W. Day of the public schools of Canton, reports the total attendance of pupils in the various schools at 4,916.

The health officer has reported three cases of diphtheria. They are located on the West Side and are under strict quarantine.

Mrs. Carrie Brown, Oliver Jacobs and Miss Karthaus left Thursday afternoon for New York. From there they will sail for Europe.

The U. C. D. Club will hold its first meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Theo. H. Focke, in East Oak street, Monday evening, October 5, at 7:15 o'clock.

Mrs. G. W. Bowman has been visiting at her farm, in Jackson township, the past week. Mrs. Bowman thinks there is no place like her country home.

Misses Clara and Anna Shingler entertained a company of friends at their home in Weber street, Thursday evening. The guests numbered about thirty.

H. W. Loeffler received two cans of young bass from the fish and game commission yesterday. These were released in the Tuscarawas river near the Cherry street bridge. The fish numbered about 6,000.

Joseph Grapevine, president of the Glass Blowers' National McKinley Club, has removed his headquarters from Massillon to No. 43 Van Buren street, Chicago. Mr. Grapevine will leave for that city tonight. All communications should be addressed to him there.

Charles Feesler, of Massillon, who was fined by Mayor Rice, of Canton, for reckless driving, is greatly incensed because a Canton paper stated that the fine was reduced to \$3. He wants it distinctly understood that he paid Mayor Rice fine and costs to the amount of \$34.40.

Invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese, of Brookline, Mass., for the wedding reception of their daughter Gertrude, and Mr. Norman Hill White, Thursday evening, October 15. Mr. and Mrs. White will be at home Wednesday, December 2 and 9, at 123 Addington Road, Brookline.

The members of the Twentieth Century Club realized the importance of the business to be transacted at the Thursday evening meeting, and there was almost a full attendance. Mr. Schimke manifested his interest in the club by making it a present of its first load of coal. The expenditure of some fifty dollars was authorized for various articles.

David Paul arrived home last evening from his Harrison county hunting trip. His step was light and elastic and his bosom swelled with pride as he told his friends that his game bags were full of overflying with gray squirrels, there being some seventy one in all. This is one of the best records made by local sportsmen this season, and Mr. Paul is to be congratulated on his success.

The fourth Sunday School Round Table meeting will be held in the Reformed church, next Thursday evening, October 8. The topics for discussion will be: First—How to secure more punctual attendance on the part of teachers, and second, How to secure the more general use of the Bible by the scholars. Some other matters of importance will be brought up. A full attendance is urged.

Tony Gruber, of Camp Creek, who is known and loved by every man, woman and child in Massillon, stopped off long enough this morning on his northern trip to greet a few friends and assure them all that Mrs. Gruber and every one of the eleven children are in good health and enjoying to the fullest extent the sweet contentment of a country life. Mr. Gruber has a brother in Akron whom he has not seen for twenty years. He also has a son in Monroe Falls, and he will divide a week between the two places.

The force of men who are engaged in the erection of electric light poles in North Mill street, left one of the holes uncovered Friday night. Chas. Arntz, the North Erie street saloonkeeper, happened along several hours later, and, not noticing the excoiation in the darkness, stepped into it. He sustained a dislocated ankle and a badly sprained back which will totally disable him for some time to come. Dr. J. O. Gardner dressed his injuries.

One week from tonight, October 9, the Stark County Christian Endeavor convention will assemble, and hold its first session in the Presbyterian church. About 200 delegates are expected. The convention will hold five sessions, in the five churches in which there are societies, namely: In the Reformed church on Saturday at 8 o'clock a. m. St. John's 9 a. m.; Christian church at 2 p. m. and U. B. church at 7 p. m. The Rev. J. H. Bomberger, of Columbia, president of the state association, and the Rev. J. F. Cowan, D. D., of Pittsburgh, will be present and deliver addresses. Mr. R. E. Leighton, of this city, is president.

A letter bearing the postmark of Mendon, possibly Mendon, Mich., and addressed to Mr. Peter Diehlmann, was delivered to John Diehlmann yesterday. Inclosed was a five-dollar bill and an explanation written in German. Translated it shows that the conscious-stricken writer had taken 50 cents or a dollar from Peter Diehlmann without the latter's knowledge and the writer desires to repay the same with interest. He also requests that one dollar of the five be given to Harry Sinnock or his heirs. The letter was signed "A Repentant Sinner." Mr. Diehlmann is at a loss to know who the sender can be, but fully believes the money was taken during the time his father, Peter Diehlmann, now deceased, kept a hotel in West Main street, fully forty-six years ago. Mr. Sinnock, who has been dead for years, lived close by.

### THOMAS STACY'S CASE

In Circuit Court Today—Items from the County Seat.

CANTON, Oct. 1.—The case of Thomas M. Stacy will be argued in circuit court today, and the decision is awaited with interest. Mr. Stacy, a special officer for the Ft. Wayne Railway Company, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He shot and killed James Riley, of Geneva, N. Y., whom he was trying to arrest. A motion for a new trial was overruled and the case was appealed.

The Republican executive committee of Stark county will assemble on Saturday at 2 p. m., to select a candidate for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Representative Austin.

### IN PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Gustave Bentspacher, of Canton, Henry Wilker has been appointed administrator.

Wm. Rohr has been appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Rohr, of Jackson township.

Sale of land has been confirmed in the estate of John Winkelman, of Washington township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Emil Bruener and Mamie Bentz, of Canton; W. H. Palmer and Lulu M. Ford, of Alliance, and John M. Root and Usiney Horst, of East Greenville.

### RESERVED, NOT REVERSED.

A Typographical Error That Does an Injustice to Judge McCarty.

CANTON, Oct. 1.—The article in the issue of the 29th of September, touching the embezzlement case against John W. Myers, states the matter incorrectly. There was no reversal of a decision—there was no decision whatever made in the case. The demurrer to the indictment charging embezzlement was argued and submitted, but not decided. The decision was reserved, not reversed. It will be decided in the near future. It is proper, also, to state that Myers is under indictment not only for the embezzlement of seventy-four distinct and separate sums of money, but he is also charged in the same indictment with the larceny of the same seventy-four distinct sums of money, and if the indictment as to embezzlement should be decided to be defective, in the particulars complained of, he will either be again indicted for the embezzlement in proper form or tried for the larceny.

### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Major McKinley Entertains a Number of Well-Known Men.

CANTON, Oct. 2.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Nelson Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the ways and means committee; Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; Harry Garfield, of Cleveland; Congressman Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, and Congressman Taylor, of Ohio, are guests of Major McKinley today. The delegation did not arrive until 1 o'clock, and were addressed in the Tabernacle.

Seventh account of trustee filed in the estate of John Hall, Massillon.

Petition to sell real estate filed, and U. S. John on appointed guardian ad litem for Ethel Kilway, a minor defendant in the estate of David Clark, Massillon.

Fourteen Stops in Indiana and Illinois VERNON, Ind., Oct. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Fourteen stops are scheduled for Bryan in Indiana and Illinois today. He spoke at nearly all, and Congressman McMillan at a few points. They left Cincinnati at 7 a. m. in President Peabody's private car. At Lawrenceburg the first speech was made from the platform to a great crowd of enthusiastic people.

### Too Much Excitement.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—[By Associated Press]—Chas. Rosenberger, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who came here with Bryan last night, was taken suddenly ill at midnight, falling unconscious on the street, and died while on the way to the hospital. He was a prominent business man of Ft. Wayne.

### Frank Shepley Dead.

Frank Shepley, a well-known resident of this city, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Death resulted from paralysis of the brain.

### EXCURSIONS TO PITTSBURG.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew Annual Convention, via Pennsylvania Lines.

October 12th, 13th, and 14th, from ticket stations more than two hundred miles from Pittsburgh, and October 13th and 14th, from ticket stations not exceeding two hundred miles from Pittsburgh, special low rate excursion tickets will be sold to Pittsburgh via Pennsylvania Lines, for Annual Convention of Brotherhood of St. Andrew; return coupons will be valid through to original starting point on or before October 20th.

Union Veterans' Union Encampment at Findlay, O., October 14 and 15.

For the above occasion the Wheeling & Lake Erie will sell excursion tickets October 13 and 14, good returning October 16.

## CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP

### The Sage Reviews the Past Season on the Diamond.

### THE CINCINNATIS' WEAK FINISH.

It Is the Most Remarkable Slump In Baseball's History—Pennant Winning an Old Story in Baltimore—The Western League's Success—Drafting Young Blood.

With the ending of the Temple cup series the baseball season of 1896 will come to a close. If the season from a business point of view has been an undoubted success, it has its spots of disappointments professionally. Although the Cincinnati finish in third place, their friends, as well as they themselves, go into winter quarters to slow music and with misery in their baseball souls.

Had they been assured before the season opened of their place, they would have hailed the honor with extreme satisfaction, but the result of the first three months made them possible pennant winners. Several weeks later they were sure of Temple cup dividends. Then came the most remarkable slump in the history of the League. Their finish was lamentable, and it leaves a bad impression in Cincinnati for the opening of next year's campaign in that city. Just the opposite effect was attained in New York, where a miserable showing for the greater part of the season was changed into a very satisfactory finish, the result of which is that patrons of the club will anxiously wait for the 1897 race fully convinced that the Giants will have a chance second to none.

In Philadelphia there is also dissatisfaction deep and ranking over the showing of the local team. The local rooters have not even a small bit of assurance that anything better is in store for them on the diamond than has come out of this year. The Chicago, Boston and Pittsburgh are satisfied. They are so placed that their rooters have grounds upon which to base hopes of better things for next year.

Probably the worst disappointment in the National league falls to the lot of Brooklyn. Despite the expectations which were built upon the team last spring, it has been the biggest disappointment in baseball. To see the Cincinnati finish third and the Brooklyn near the bottom destroys all form theories in baseball teams.

It has once more been shown that a championship can go too often to the same city. Comparatively little enthusiasm greeted the Baltimore third capture of the pennant. Even their own patrons failed to warm up over it, whereas two years ago the whole city of Baltimore was a unit in doing them honor as champions. The same local feeling followed the three successful seasons in Chicago and Boston. It is too much like having pie three times a day. Hanlon admitted to me last spring that financially it would be better for the club if the team would fetch up second or third instead of first. "But," said he, "you know enough about the business of baseball to know that our boys will win it the third time and the fourth time, too, for all that, if they can." While the players of the Baltimore club were rooting hard for the Cincinnati to finish second, because it would have been worth from \$300 to \$500 more to each member of the team to play for the Temple cup in Cincinnati rather than in Cleveland, all these personal benefits were forgotten when the two lines met and the Baltimore, by whipping the Cincinnati three games straight, virtually put them out of the Temple cup series. And yet a very few people will ask, "Is baseball honest?"

The permanent solidity of the Western league seems to be assured. There is a drift into that organization of National league managers, who have a chance to secure monetary interests among the clubs of the circuit which they do not have in the major body, where all the corporations are too close. Comiskey, Watkins, Wilcox, Manning and Loftus are already part and parcel of the Western. And now "Connie" Mack joins them by taking charge of the Milwaukee franchise. Comiskey and Manning have made small fortunes in St. Paul and Kansas City, while the rest have done so well that a wild desire exists among players and managers of the National league to get a slice of the Western watermelon.

The new member from Minneapolis captures the pennant of that league. The club must give the greatest credit for its success to Anson's old college pitcher, Willie Hutchinson. This "cast off" has just illustrated another one of Anson's mistakes. His work for Wilcox's team was so good that it seems possible Anson made an error in letting him go. It would not be surprising to see the ex-Colt back in the old home next year. Such an event would not be without precedent. Cincinnati turned Rhines adrift for a year and took him back, to find him a winner.

The first pay day in the National league next year will be May 1, or two weeks later than usual. The managers have unanimously agreed to move up the date of contracts with players from April 1 to April 15, and from Sept. 30 to Oct. 14. It is generally believed that this means a change of two weeks in the beginning and ending of the championship season. The weather during the last half of April is apt to be largely unfit for outdoor sports, especially in the northern tier of cities, whereas the first week or ten days of October generally furnish pleasant outing weather. A good beginning in the baseball season is to be very much desired, and many championship openings during the last few years have been spoiled by the uncertain weather of April.

The raid upon the promising young players of the minor leagues by the managers of the major clubs has already begun. As usual, Uncle Anson banks in a large share of them. His aim seems to be to secure a pitching prize or two. Danzer, that St. Paul wonder about whom I wrote several weeks ago, is one of the Chicago conscripts. He is to be congratulated, provided rumor has measured him right, and to be pitied if the old dame has been flattering. Anson can probably size up a "new player" as quick as any man living, and when the neophyte is a counterfeit it takes Anson a very short time to find it out. Among the other clubs which are rounding up the promising stars of the minor leagues are the Baltimore and

Philadelphia. It seems odd to hear that Hanlon is signing young players by the pair. But that wise manager is looking far ahead. He has probably discovered several impending weaknesses in his "three times" winners and knows from the experience of others that it requires a bunch of these minor heroes to produce one who is able to hold up his end with the veterans.

Even should three-fourths of these recruits fall in the National league, as they probably will, it may make room in their old teams for younger aspirants who have reputations to hew out. Thus is given opportunities which are sure to develop the heroes of future championships.

Take it all in all, this year has produced the banner season in baseball financially. The professional clubs which lost money can be counted on the fingers of two hands. And while the profits have not been extreme anywhere they have been most satisfactory and general. The best proof of this year's baseball prosperity is the fact that after two disastrous professional years in New York \$100,000 has just been offered and refused for the controlling interest in the club. The same stock in the winter of 1894-5 was bought for \$47,600. This single transaction speaks emphatically for the firm hold which the national game has taken upon the American people.

O. P. CAYLOR.

### CAPTAIN CHARLES ROBY.

The Commander of the University of Chicago Football Team and His Record.

There is greater activity this year than ever before in western football circles. A dozen or more strong elevens are in the field, and the big games of the year are now being arranged. Chicago lovers of football will have two good games on Thanksgiving day, the University of Michigan-University of Chicago game in the Coliseum, and the Chicago Athletic association-Boston Athletic association game at the former club's thirty-fifth street grounds. It will be the annual contest between the two last named teams, which are among the best of the athletic club elevens in the country. Last year their game resulted in a tie—4 to 4—after a most desperate struggle. Previous to that time the Chicago team had had the best of the series.

One of the strong elevens of the west is the University of Chicago team, captained this season by Charles F. Roby, one of the most popular of the young men at the university. The new captain has played on the varsity team for three years, and on the Notre Dame eleven in 1891 and 1892. His place has been at tackle and end, and, although he tips the scales at 177 pounds, he is one of the swiftest men on the team. He is solidly built and stands 5 feet 10 inches in his stockings. He has shown great improvement in displaying this year over last year, particularly in tackling and getting down the field on punts.

Varying Condition of a Race Horse. With regard to the racing season, now near its close, a writer for the New York Times says some pertinent things. He is also interesting when treating of the condition of horses entered for a race.

"A horse is like a man," says he. "One day he will race well and be able to beat records, while two days later he will not be able to beat anything that happens to have a good bit of speed. It is paralleled by the case of Wofers the famous sprinter. We have seen him run one day as if there was nothing on earth that could ever beat him in sprinting, and then a few days later, when, according to his own statement, he felt as well as he ever did in his life, we have seen him beaten by men to whom he would ordinarily give a good bit of a start in even a 100 yard dash. With the bad lot of horses we have this year, there has been pretty consistent running, on the whole."

There has been a shrewd crowd of fellows who have watched the races carefully, found out about the condition of the contestants as nearly as possible, have done all this at the track through various sources of information, have then made their bets on the basis of the combined wisdom and knowledge acquired and have perhaps won a lot of money. They have been shrewder and more careful than some who have jumped at conclusions and have lacked the cold blood in which to make accurate calculations."

### Valves That Leak.

In speaking of bicycle valves that leak and cause trouble an exchange says that it frequently happens that a valve which allows the air to escape slowly when the bicycle is not in use will serve its purpose all right when the machine is ridden. The reason for this is that the air pressure on the inside of the valve is increased by the rider's weight and the washer thus pressed firmly into its place, shutting off the escape of air. Of course such a valve is not a good thing to have, but at the same time a rider may feel reasonably safe in going out for a day's run even if his tire was "flat" in the morning. In such a case, though, it would be a great mistake not to carry a pump.

### Scorching in Paris.

Scorchers are dealt with by the police authorities of Paris. On the first offense a small fine is inflicted, the minimum being 1 franc (20 cents in American money). A second offense brings a heavier fine. A third entails a still heavier fine and a brief imprisonment. If, after that, a bicyclist scorchers on public highways or otherwise violates the law, he is forbidden to ride a wheel at all, and a guardian, the equivalent of a bondsman, must be furnished to insure his obedience to this mandate. If he disobeys and is caught, his guardian is arrested as well as himself and held responsible.



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